

The Native American.

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NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, a dir for that reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native-born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native-born American, and to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish *ex post facto* laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who are born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor, her freedom, and her character as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Government.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor all, nor be the means of aiding the career of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adding, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the native, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Committee on Finance, and such other officers as may be required under any laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY. on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKLEFORD respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients of both sexes, who may desire to undergo a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charges. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily cured by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These lieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact, and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. WHITLAW'S MEDICAL VAPOR BATH. on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACKLEFORD,

May 2—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th sts.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, edited by B. Z. with numerous illustrations by George Catlin and H. A. Schell Brown, and a portrait of the author, actually relieved and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

May 2.

WAVELY NOVELS—REDGAUNTLET. A farther supply of the cheap edition of the Wavely Novels this day received and for sale by

W. M. MORRISON,

May 2. 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

JOB PRINTING.

of all descriptions, executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Lady's Book.

TAKE THE HEART.

BY J. E. DOW.

Take the heart with feeling proffered,
Take it glowing from above;
'Tis a gift most freely offered,
Offered from the foot of love.
Spurn it not, thy selfish creature,
Break it not, with guilt or scorn,
Read it, in each beaming feature;
Beautiful as summer morn.

Take the heart, that beats with rapture,
When the footstep rings along,
Call it not a priceless capture,
Oh! in love, it beats too strong!
Who can tell its hidden treasure?
Who can know its sympathy?
Take it, then, that child of pleasure—
Take it, it was made for thee.

Life is short, a weary season,
Cheerless often as the wild,
Where devoid of heavenly reason,
Roms in silence, nature's child.
But, when gentle feeling, rushing,
From a warm heart, springs to thee,
Take it, even in its gushing,
Take it, in its purity.

God is love! yes, love unmeasured,
Angels feel the glowing flame,
High in light its beams are treasured,
High above each glorious name.
Then receive it, child! if sadness,
Give it an exalted shrine;
Take it—refuse is madness!—
To receive it—bliss divine.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE PARTING.

Moments of life there are, in which whole years
Of incident, and thrilling thought combined,
Are crowded; and the heart can, save in tears,
No channel for its deep emotion find.
Such, is the present—richly fraught as brief!
Big with remembrances which charm the mind,
Of joys as fading as the autumn leaf,
Past—but whose fragrance lingers still behind.
All that this pen might say, if time would pause,
And rest his wing, till thought in words would vent,
Would leave the fount within but yet unspent,
And sad adieu be still the final clause:
But Time that waits for no man, pauseth not—
Farewell! To meet again, be yet our happy lot!

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-sixth Congress, which closed on Tuesday.

An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year 1840.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for 1840.

An act additional to the act on the subject of Treasury notes.

An act for the relief of Richard Booker and others.

An act for the relief of Thomas W. Taylor.

An act for the relief of Gamaliel E. Smith.

An act for the relief of John T. Addoms, executor of John Addoms.

An act for the relief of Meigs D. Benjamin & Co.

An act for the relief of William Wickham.

An act for the relief of George Willis.

An act for the relief of Robert Milnor and John Thompson.

An act for the relief of Nathan Levy.

An act for the relief of James Brewer, of Ohio.

An act for the relief of Sutton Stephens.

An act for the relief of James L. Cochran.

An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Grimbail, senior, deceased.

An act for the relief of Elizabeth Davidson, widow of John Davidson.

An act for the relief of Jacob Becker.

An act for the relief of Ichabod Beardsley, of New York.

An act for the relief of James Francher.

An act for the relief of William Andrews, of New York.

An act for the relief of Captain John Downs.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of William Williams, senior, deceased.

An act for the relief of Erastus Pierson.

An act for the relief of Peter A. Myers.

An act for the relief of Daniel W. Going.

An act for the relief of Jared Winslow.

An act for the relief of Gideon Sheldon.

An act for the relief of General Duncan L. Clinch.

An act for the relief of Medad Cook.

An act for the relief of Lyman Bristol.

An act for the relief of Sylvester Tiffany.

An act for the relief of William Bowman.

An act for the relief of Seneca Rider.

An act for the relief of Peter W. Short, of Woodstock, New York.

An act to authorize James Alexander to relinquish certain land, and locate other land in lieu thereof.

An act granting a pension to Chauncey Rice.

An act granting a pension to Israel Parsons.

An act granting a pension to Philip Hartman, of Virginia.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for 1840.

An act granting two townships of land for the use of the University in the territory of Iowa.

An act granting a section of land for the use of schools in St. Clair county, State of Illinois.

An act to annex a certain tract of land to the Coosa land district, and for other purposes.

An act to remove the land office from Cochum to Grenada, in the State of Mississippi.

An act to refund a fine imposed on the late Matthew Lyon, under the sedition law, to his legal heirs and representatives.

An act allowing further time to the trustees of Centre College to dispose of the land heretofore granted to the deaf and dumb asylum of Kentucky.

An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

An act confirming the claim of Augustine Lacoste to a certain tract of land therein named.

An act for the relief of Ebenezer Lotbell.

An act for the relief John L. Bowman and Enoch J. Noyes.

An act for the relief of Oliver Welch.

An act for the relief of Pierre Molaison, the widow of Pierre Richom, Alex. Comeau, Alice L. Foley, widow of John Foley, and Francis Martin, of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of certain settlers on Salt Lick reservation, in the western district of Tennessee.

An act for the relief of Mary Perkins.

An act for the relief of the children of Stephen Johnstone, deceased.

An act for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of the late Lewis Grant Davidson, deceased.

An act for the relief of John W. France and Oliver Perrin.

An act for the relief of Cornelius Tiers.

An act for the relief of Boggs & Thompson, Robert & Thomas Hutchinson, and others.

An act for the relief of Gilbert A. Smith and Nathan Stark.

An act for the relief of Wm. Marbury, of Louisiana.

An act authorizing an examination and payment of claim of the workmen on the public buildings.

An act making provision for the payment of pensions to the executors or administrators of deceased pensioners in certain cases.

An act to regulate the duties on the importation of productions of the fine arts.

An act to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of the North-eastern boundary line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces.

An act supplemental to the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved June 22, 1838.

An act to refund the money paid to cancel the bonds given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes employed in the whale fishery.

An act to confirm the title to a certain tract of land in the county of Mobile.

An act for the relief of Joseph Cochran.

An act for the relief of Alvarez Fisk and the legal representatives of Thomas P. Eskridge.

An act to revive an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

An act for the relief of A. G. S. Wright.

An act for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts so soon as the surveys therein can be completed, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of John H. Jacobs.

An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

An act for the relief of Peter Warner, of Indiana.

An act to amend the act to provide for taking the 6th census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, approved March 3, 1839.

An act to authorize registers and receivers to administer oaths required to be taken by purchasers of public land.

An act to continue the office of Commissioner of pensions, and to transfer the pension business heretofore transacted in the Navy Department to that office.

An act for the relief of John H. Sheppard, administrator of Abiel Wood.

An act for the relief of John W. Monette.

An act to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States.

An act to amend an act, approved the 18th of January, 1839, entitled, "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to require the Judge of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State,' approved June the 18th, 1838, and for other purposes."

An act relative to the iron steamboat, the New Jersey, formerly the Robert F. Stockton.

An act for altering the time for holding the district court of the United States, at Williamsport.

An act in addition to the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States.

An act authorizing Sippecan and Mattapoisett, within the township of Rochester, in the State of Massachusetts, to be known hereafter as ports under those names.

An act concerning prisoners of the United States committed to jail in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island.

An act in addition to the several acts regulating shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls.

An act to amend an act approved May 13th, 1800, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States.'"

An act to continue the corporate existence of certain banks in the District of Columbia for certain purposes.

An act for the relief of the sureties and heirs and representatives of Melancton W. Bostwick, deceased, and for other purpose.

An act granting a pension to the heirs of Leonard Smith.

An act for the relief of Thomas Bennett.

An act for relief of Thomas Latham, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1840.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year 1840.

An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the year 1840.

An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year 1840.

An act for the relief of Hyacinth Sassel.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1840.

An act for the relief of Chestlain & Pouvert.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
Resolution for the disposition of certain documents now deposited in the Library of Congress.

Resolution for the relief of Masterton & Smith, and for others purposes.

Resolution for the exchange of books and public documents for foreign publications.

Resolution concerning the statue of Washington, by Greenough.

Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept certain presents from the Imam of Muscat, and the Emperor of Morocco.

* Note.—In this bill is contained also the following provisions, viz:

For the payment of an award in favor of the owners of the steamb at Stasca & Dayton.

For the payment of a balance due for supplies furnished to the Creek Indians after the commencement of the disturbances in the Creek country, and before and during the removal of said Indians.

For the payment of the expenses of a division of the lands of the Brotherton Indians.

For the payment of the accounts of Henry Lucas and A. P. King, of Alabama.

For the payment of an account of Hart and Bosworth and John Hart.

For the payment of an account of John H. Craddock, of Alabama.

For the payment of Mitchell & Fox for labor at branch mint at New Orleans.

For the payment of balances due for military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi.

For the payment of Charles Gorlon for maps.

For the payment of Augusto Davezac, late Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Hagne.

For the payment of Wm. D. Jones for diplomatic services.

For the payment of Nathaniel Niles, Charge d'Affairs to Sardinia.

For the payment of Clarke and Force for diplomatic History.

For repairing cupolas and other fixtures in and about the Capitol.

Estimates of Commissioner of Public Buildings, directed to be made to the Committee on Public Buildings; and Commissioner of Public Buildings to be allowed per centage for disbursing money.

For paying Captain Suedgrass' Company of volunteers.

To enable the Postmaster General to comply with the resolution of the House of Representatives of June 23, 1840.

Section 3d of the act of 7th July, 1838, relative to certain custom-house officers revived.

MEETINGS IN GEORGETOWN.

Agreeably to a notice published in the Georgetown Advocate, a meeting of the citizens of that city took place on the 21st inst.

to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued for the protection of their rights and promotion of their interests in the present crisis," when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five, to prepare resolutions to be submitted to a meeting of the citizens to be held in the Lancaster School next Thursday evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

In compliance with which at the time and place designated, the citizens again assembled, and adopted unanimously, the following resolutions and address to the people of the United States.

1st. Resolved, That the surrender of the rights of self government by the People of the District of Columbia to the people of the United States, to enable them to carry into practical operation the plan of government devised by the Constitution of the United States, was a great personal and political sacrifice and merited a kind, liberal and generous consideration and return, but has been repaid by a majority of the present Congress, with indignity, insults, wrong and oppression; of which it becomes us to speak with temperate, but, at the same time, with indignant reprehension, and to which no citizen of the District of Columbia, having any interest in its prosperity can patiently submit.

2nd. Resolved, That the people of the District, in common with the people of the States, are of right free, and equally with the latter entitled to the benefit of laws suited to promote their happiness and welfare—that the Congress of the United States has refused to the people of the District, laws by them deemed absolutely necessary to their happiness and prosperity, and such as exist in every State in this Union, and have thereby failed to discharge their solemn duty, wantonly and wickedly exposing the people of this District to ruinous embarrassment and distress.

3rd. Resolved, That we trace the whole of the wrongs and evils of which we complain, to the subjection of the people of this District to the exclusive legislation of Congress—the members of which being chosen by strangers are without the knowledge of our wants, or sympathy with our condition, and we are convinced that we cannot be contented and prosperous, so long as so unjust and unreasonable a mode of government is allowed to continue.

4th. Resolved, That the only remedy for the evils which we now suffer, and the only mode of securing permanent and general prosperity to our town, is retrocession to Maryland, and with a view to effect a measure

so indispensable to our interests, the following address to the citizens of the United States at large, and of the State of Maryland in particular, be adopted by this meeting, and be signed by the President and Secretaries, and printed under their direction. And that a copy be forwarded to the Governor of each State, with a request that he will lay the same before the Legislature of his State at their next meeting.

TO OUR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN THROUGHOUT THE TWENTY-SIX STATES OF THE UNION, AND TO THOSE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND IN PARTICULAR.

We, the citizens of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, in town meeting assembled on this 23d day of July, 1840, have resolved to address you in the following terms, and with the following statements:

A provision of the Constitution grants to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." We are thus left entirely at the mercy of the Legislature of the Union, without a Representative on the floor, without a voice in their councils—dependent altogether on their will and pleasure, on their wisdom and justice, for action, beneficial or otherwise, operating upon our interests, and immediately affecting our prosperity and happiness.

We, a commercial and trading community, for a long period have had Banks amongst us, those indispensable prerequisites for mercantile operations and facilities. The law chartering the one we now have, was signed by James Madison, and laws rechartering it were once signed by James Monroe, and twice by Andrew Jackson. Previously to the expiration of the charter of this Bank on the fourth current, a memorial, numerously signed by the citizens, was presented to Congress, praying in the most respectful terms for a recharter, and stating the fact that the institution was perfectly able and willing to resume the payment of specie on its notes as soon as the neighboring Banks of Virginia and Maryland paid the same on theirs. A petition was also presented by the Bank here for a recharter, to include as a feature of it, the immediate resumption of specie payment on all its notes. Nevertheless, our prayer for a recharter, as well as the prayer of every one of the other five Banks of the District for the same, was rejected, and nothing whatever granted to the Banks but the privilege, and a specific time wherein to close up their concerns, thus leaving the whole District without banking institutions, and this through the votes and influence of members of the Senate who insist on the destruction of all Banks as a policy of the Administration.

No accusation of improper conduct has been alleged against the Bank here, or against any one of the other District Banks—not a doubt expressed as to its abundant ability to meet promptly and satisfactorily all its liabilities. It stands upon a footing equal to any similar institution in the land.

In times past too, it came forward boldly and generously to the relief of the Government, in the day of its need, when it was pressed on all sides, and the helping hand by no means freely offered. Yes, fellow countrymen, this very Bank, now so unceremoniously incapacitated for further action, for further usefulness, issued its liabilities from time to time to the extent of upwards of six hundred and eighty thousand dollars in aid of the Government—three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of which was for the provision, equipment, &c., of your armies in the last war, and one hundred and ten thousand dollars of that three hundred and twenty in order to forward on the gallant army under Gen. Jackson, to strike the triumphant and decisive blow at the battle of New Orleans. Why are we, helpless as our situation is, and without power of redress, inflicted with injuries, and oppressions, and subjected to experiments unknown in the surrounding States, unknown in any State of the Union where the ballot box is open—where the power to resist wrong is living and active—where there is a summons unto judgment—where the legislators can be brought to the bar of public opinion and held to a strict accountability.

We, the people of this town, have exercised the little liberty which is left us. We have availed ourselves of our constitutional right—have expressed and published our honest convictions and mature judgments in regard to public men and public measures—have acted as men born in heritage of freedom and a free Government ought, under all circumstances, ever to act. For this we have been persecuted and punished; for this the rod of revenge has been laid upon our backs; and for this we have been "beaten with many stripes" and without mercy.

We proclaim not these things in the language of fancy; they are words of truth and soberness, for the fact has been openly avowed, and stands embraced in expressions uttered by a leading Administration member